

teams which try to patch up the wounds and repair the damage inflicted by the Reds on the villagers.

Take the case of Mrs. Le Thi Dap, resident of a village 50 miles south of Saigon. She's the woman referred to earlier who had her hand chopped off when she refused to say where her husband was. The climax of her story came on May 14.

She had learned to live with the stump of her arm. A U.S. medical team under Dr. Orlan C. Oesterreich heard about her plight and visited her.

They asked Walter Reed Hospital in Washington to send out a couple of sample artificial hands. Dr. Oesterreich visited her again, made a cast with the help of a hand nearest her size; sent the cast back to the States; had a proper size hand made and went back to give it to her.

This is the sort of thing the United States is doing in Vietnam, as opposed to the horrendous atrocities of the Vietcong, despite the distortions bandied as the truth by Women Strike for Peace.

In my presentation thus far, I have given a brief background of the Women Strike for Peace, which explains for a large part their ideological basis for opposing present U.S. policy in Vietnam. I have given a summary of statements by former Vice President Richard Nixon refuting common opposition to that policy and our reason for pursuing it. And I have given a lengthy refutation of the Women Strike for Peace allegation that it is the United States, rather than the Vietcong, which is responsible for barbarous and inhumane atrocities in Vietnam.

Now let's take a short look at the reasons cited by Women Strike for Peace themselves for traveling to Djakarta to meet with the Vietcong women and the delegation of the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam, those who sympathize with the Communist aim in that country.

On July 20, 1965, Women Strike for Peace sent from its Washington headquarters on P Street NW., a release entitled "Why American Women Went Half Way Around the World To Meet With Vietnamese Women."

The first reason cited in this release is: "To seek areas of possible agreement rather than to place blame."

Suffice it to say that Women Strike for Peace has done nothing but blame the United States for the war in Vietnam, citing us as the aggressor, and I have yet to hear them blame the Communists for any wrongdoing on their part. As to "seeking areas of possible agreement," it is not hard for Women Strike for Peace to find agreement when the only persons they bothered to consult for the "facts" of the situation were the Vietcong, the National Liberation Front, and the prominent opponents of American policy in Vietnam in the United States.

The second reason given by the women for going is: "To act upon their conviction that honorable coexistence will be better developed by face-to-face meetings than through military force."

The premise in the first place, that "co-existence" with the Communists is "honorable" (and due to the name of WSP, I assume that they also mean "peaceful"), is false. According to Dr. Charles H. Malik, former university professor at the American University, where I am speaking from now, and former President of the United Nations General Assembly, in a speech delivered at Williamsburg, Va., on June 11, 1960, entitled "Can the Future Redeem the Past":

"Why American Women Went Half Way Around the World To Meet With Vietnamese Women," a statement released by Women Strike for Peace, 2016 P Street NW., Washington, D.C., on July 20, 1965.

"Will the Future Redeem the Past," an address delivered by Dr. Charles H. Malik at Williamsburg, Va., on June 11, 1960. Re-

"The Communists never tire of assuring the rest of the world that peaceful coexistence means only that they will realize their unalterable aim of communizing the world without war, and that where they do not succeed in this, they will keep in mind the possibility of nonpeaceful means. They are therefore absolutely determined to dominate the world with or without war. What they are saying behind all this jargon is that the international Communist movement wants to overthrow every existing government, regime, system, outlook, religion, philosophy, and bring the whole world, all human thought, aspiration, action, and organization under its absolute control. This is their declared, unchanged, and unchanging objective."

Assuming that Women Strike for Peace is totally in favor of freedom as experienced in this country, and totally opposed to communism, which is doubtful when the findings presented in this report are considered, then the falsity and foolishness of "peaceful coexistence" with communism is realized. Dr. Malik goes on to say:

"I have yet to hear one Western leader (remember that this was said in 1960) who, assured to his face that he is doomed and will be 'buried,' can muster enough courage and conviction, if not to use the vulgar phrase 'bury' with respect to communism itself, at least to use some such civilized expression as that the days of communism are numbered and that communism will one day be completely forgotten. When Mr. Khrushchev assures Western leaders that their children or at most their grandchildren will all be Communist, I have yet to hear one Western leader who assures Mr. Khrushchev with the same gusto that his children or at least his grandchildren will live to regret and be thoroughly ashamed of the fact that their fathers or grandfathers were ever Communist. And whereas international communism believes and acts on the belief the days of everything non-Communist are numbered, my deepest fear is that Western leadership believes no such thing with respect to communism. My fear is that the softening-up process has reached such an advanced state that all now believe that communism is here to stay and that therefore the utmost they can do is to manage somehow to 'coexist' with it. The deepest crisis of the West is the crisis of faith in its own values. Whereas communism believes that non-Communist values must be eliminated from the face of the earth, and acts on this belief, the West no longer believes that Communist values themselves are doomed to utter destruction and oblivion and therefore no longer acts on this belief. I am yet to meet (in 1960, remember) or know of one important Western leader who entertains a dynamic vision for the Communist realm which includes the certainty that the children of present-day Communists will have completely repudiated communism and will have adopted the fundamental values of freedom. Let the West face up to this advanced state of decay in its own soul."

In 1960, this was true. In 1965, President Johnson is facing up to "this advanced state of decay" in our soul, and has started by at least preventing another Communist takeover of a non-Communist state in Vietnam. He may go further, which will be to his credit and to the extension of freedom, a word which Women Strike for Peace seem to have forgotten.

As to the second part of the second reason, that of meeting face-to-face with Communist leaders to settle differences, instead of resorting to military measures, this has

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been tried and is being tried at this moment by our Government in Geneva, but has always failed due to the dynamic vision that communism has in store for us, as mentioned above—that is, the destruction of Western values, values of freedom, throughout the world.

The third reason for this mission of peace by Women Strike for Peace, and the final one, is: "To seek an alternative to Secretary McNamara's testimony (to the House Defense Appropriations Committee) that the United States stands ready to use any weapons in its great arsenal * * * 'when we believe it is desirable in our own interest.'"

First, let me say that I stand firmly behind Secretary McNamara's statement to uphold this country's best interests through military means when it is deemed necessary by our country's leaders. This is the position that has prevailed throughout American history since George Washington went to war against the British in the struggle which created the United States of America. If the use of weapons serves the best interests of the United States, and thus the best interests of all freedom in this world, then the use of weapons, historically as it has been, is justifiable and proper.

The Women Strikers for Peace obviously, by their statement, do not agree with this principle, and obviously have not agreed with the actions of the leaders of America since the inception of this great country. This is their privilege, but not necessarily a valid opinion.

It is obvious that Women Strike for Peace want peace, whatever their definition of it might be. Their proposed objective of arriving at eternal "world peace" seems not to rid ourselves of all aggression aimed at destroying freedom, but to simply rid ourselves of military hostilities, arms, and arms buildup throughout the world—the United States to start the ball rolling by pulling out of Vietnam and unilaterally disarming. Russia, Red China, etc., in the name of "dignity" and "humaneness" would, of course, follow. How ridiculous. The proposal that if the United States disarms, the rest of the world will also disarm in the name of "peace" is not one to be viewed intellectually, balancing the pros and cons. It is to be viewed as one would consider a comedian's sick joke, for its naivete renders it completely ridiculous.

It is not arms that create a state of non-peace in the first place, but aggression. And if Women Strike for Peace could convince the Communists, which no one has yet been able to do, that their aim of communizing the world and destroying freedom should be abandoned in favor of true peace, their proposal might have some merit. However, the Marxist-Leninist doctrine will not be abandoned by the Communists in favor of overtures toward true peace, and they will not disarm as long as that doctrine plays an important part of their foreign policy. For us to disarm, then, unilaterally, would be to turn in the cards before some benefit had been obtained from the hand.

Peace in Vietnam is a worthy objective. The United States is working toward this very end at this moment. However, the type of peace that is to be instrumented is a necessary consideration. Let us, then, view once more the words of Dr. Charles Malik:

"It is interesting to note the sort of qualifications that responsible leaders sometimes use for 'peace.' The Communist spokesmen employ peace without qualification; by which they mean that they should be allowed to carry out their international proletarian revolution 'in peace.' But the spokesmen of the West speak of peace 'with justice and freedom.' This is a correct qualification from the Western point of view: peace without justice and freedom is no peace. But which of the two qualifications do they drop when they wish to use only one? They usually drop freedom and leave justice. This

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to me is wrong. It could betray an unconscious readiness to sacrifice freedom for what is sentimentally called justice. Both are certainly necessary, but freedom is more fundamental. Freedom creates justice, but not conversely; for justice could be something mechanical without the ultimate freedom of the spirit which demands and creates and recognizes and enforces justice. The West can only be true to itself if it says, 'I am prepared to settle for peace with freedom and justice,' and, if it wants to use only one of the two, 'I am prepared to settle for peace with freedom.'

Therefore, if we are to be true to ourselves, we must settle for peace in Vietnam only so long as it promises for the people of all Vietnam freedom and justice—freedom from Communist tyranny and of the common heritage which we in the United States enjoy and which is enjoyed throughout what little of the world remains free, and justice, which will ensue from that freedom. As the situation stands now, an American capitulation would result in exactly what Mr. Nixon foresaw: a Communist takeover of Vietnam, and increased activity to communize the entire Asian Continent. We must fight until communism is gone from Asia forever, and freedom and justice is secured for all of its people. Only then will peace be truly the condition of Asia, and only then can we lay down our arms.

It is a tribute to Sir Winston Churchill and to Douglas MacArthur that those policies which they advocated from 1935 to 1955 are now part of U.S. policy in Vietnam. Greatness has as its consequence the fact that other men, not so great, fail to see the wisdom of a policy that is good when it is first presented. It has taken us this long to achieve a realistic policy in Asia, and let us not forsake it now for a sentimental and unrealistic call to peace, which, unlike an achievement of true peace, would be capitulation to the Communist enemy.

Churchill said in 1941 to the boys at Harrow, and would say now, were he able, to the leaders of the United States:

"Never give in. Never, never, never, never. Never yield to force and the apparently overwhelming might of the enemy. Never yield in any way, great or small, large or petty, except to convictions of honor and good sense."

Let us think of this while we achieve true peace through our policy today in Vietnam. Let us ignore the pacifists and Olympians in such as Women Strike for Peace.

COMMUNISTS MISREAD U.S. WILL

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, one of the most profound problems facing the President of the United States as he leads this Nation through the thicket of events in Vietnam is that of convincing our adversaries of the seriousness of our purpose while still exercising restraints against a total and atomic war.

This is not a new problem; it has always been difficult to persuade our enemies that we, despite our dislike for war and our propensity for lively domestic debate, will fight to the finish to defend our Nation's interest—and to defend the principles of individual liberty and national self-determination.

Those principles are under heavy attack now in South Vietnam. Despite the President's clear, consistent, and forceful statements of our resolve, however, the leaders of Communist aggression in Asia persist in believing, it seems, that the United States is divided and unable to pursue its policy consistently.

This is by no means true. A significant statement on this subject is contained in

an editorial which appeared on August 25 in the Chicago Sun-Times, entitled "Communists Misread U.S. Will." I offer this editorial today for entry in the Record, and I encourage all my colleagues and all citizens interested in this problem to read this excellent statement carefully.

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Aug. 25, 1965]

COMMUNISTS MISREAD U.S. WILL

The mounting U.S. military pressures against the Communist Vietcong forces in South Vietnam and the continuing air raids against military and civilian targets in North Vietnam apparently are beginning to show some results. Rumors out of Moscow quoting the North Vietnam ambassador to Russia that his nation might be willing to make some concessions in approaching the conference table have been vehemently denied by North Vietnam.

The denial of the rumors, which took some time, might mean the Hanoi Government is beginning to realize that it misread the United States resolve to resist Communist aggression in South Vietnam no matter what the cost. They have surely misread, if transcripts of radio broadcasts from Hanoi and Peking are any indication, the determination of the American people to bear the bitter price of war. The Communist broadcasts give great weight and emphasis to campus protests and other demonstrations against the war in Vietnam. The Communists exult in the fact that all America is against the war in Vietnam.

They are wrong, of course. But it is not the first time dictators and Communists have been wrong about the U.S. resolve to stand back of the principles on which this Nation was founded. Hitler made the same mistake. So did Stalin. So did Khrushchev in the Cuban crisis until he realized the extent of the cold resolution of the United States to face his rockets.

Eventually the Asian Communists must realize, as Khrushchev did, that the American people unite behind their Presidents. The demonstrated unity of Congress in backing President Johnson's actions, the white paper just published by the administration which details the reasons for the U.S. presence in Vietnam and the efforts for peace already made, cannot be ignored. It is a hard lesson for Communists to learn, that free men will pay the price necessary to resist a threat to liberty. The Hanoi and Peking Governments will learn it, as others have. The amount of damage and destruction to North Vietnam and the losses their troops must suffer will be measured by how soon they learn and how soon they indicate a willingness to come to the conference table.

FORESTRY AS A PROFESSION

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, as a Senator from the State which leads the timber industry of this Nation in the annual value of forest products, I am particularly pleased to bring to the attention of the Senate today an article from the September issue of American Forests which describes the rewards of and opportunities for becoming a forester.

Oregon has a special interest in encouraging young people to go into forestry since half its total land area is classified as forest and more than half of its industrial employees find labor in the forest products industry. Management by competent foresters is an integral part of Oregon's program of conservation and sustained use of its timber resources.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a portion of the

article from American Forests, "So You Want To Be a Forester."

There being no objection, the excerpt from the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SO YOU WANT TO BE A FORESTER

(By Charles Edgar Randall)

"Next month I will be 17. My father and I have been going on hunting and fishing trips for several years and we have talked about my becoming a forester. The idea appeals to me but how does one decide? I enjoy camping. I like people. My marks in high school are pretty good—a B average—and I could probably make more 'A's' except that I also like to participate in school affairs. Of my school subjects, I like biology and mathematics best. From what I have read, I think I would enjoy being a forest ranger but I would like to learn more about it first. Can you give me some advice on this? (signed) Robert S. * * *

Good for you, Bob. Forestry is a wonderful field of work. And there is need for more good foresters. We will tell you what kind of work a forester does, how you can prepare for a career in forestry, and what the opportunities are in this field.

Bob's letter is more or less typical of hundreds that come to the American Forestry Association. Most of these come from young people of high school age, or from their parents. Some of them are from persons evidently well informed; others indicate that the writer knows little about what a forester really is or does. Nearly all of them express a strong interest in outdoor activities and a love for the woods.

Certainly a liking for the outdoors is an important requisite for a forest worker who may be called upon to spend much time in the woods. A forester may have to live and work in back-country areas far from urban centers; perhaps at times he may even have to be all alone in a remote wilderness area. Anyone who would be unhappy or uncomfortable in such an environment or would be uninterested in his forest surroundings, should not, of course, be a forester.

But it takes more than a liking for the woods to make a forester. It takes more than Bob's skill with rod and gun. Some experience in hunting and fishing may prove useful in some lines of forestry work, but it is not essential.

What is essential is a good background knowledge of the arts and sciences involved in forestry: knowledge first in the basic fields of language, communication, and culture that enable a forester to deal on equal terms with other knowledgeable men; and, secondly, specialized knowledge in the biological and physical sciences and engineering skills he will use in his work.

In addition to knowledge, the other essentials for success in a career in forestry are the same elements of good character and temperament that make for success in any enterprise—intelligence, industry, honesty, reliability, ability to get along with other people.

WHAT A FORESTER DOES

First of all, let us distinguish between two main types of forest work. There is professional forestry work, and there is non-professional work. Anyone who is entitled to be called, correctly, a forester, is a professional. Usually he has a college degree from a school offering professional training in forestry.

Professional foresters plan and supervise the management of forest areas. They may be called upon to organize and direct systems of forest fire control, or the control of insect pests and tree diseases. They may determine the needs and locations for reforestation projects, or administer the sale and harvesting of mature timber. Or they may engage in scientific research to obtain new knowledge needed for the protection

that their mother was the best long before the judges proved it to the Nation.

The announcement of her victory deserves widespread recognition and I ask unanimous consent that an article by the Salt Lake Tribune's Stephanie Smith interviewing her family after the award be inserted at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Salt Lake City Tribune, Aug. 30, 1965]

MRS. AMERICA—OUR "BEST" MOM,
U.S. BEST, TOO

(By Stephanie Smith)

"We think she's the best mother in the whole world," Dale Buehner, 10, said Sunday after a phone call from dad telling him that his mother, Mrs. Don L. (Alice) Buehner, had been chosen Mrs. America, Saturday evening.

When Dad relayed the message, Dale said, "I think I'm going to faint."

Seven-year-old Gary, who catches squirrels and chipmunks near home in the Mount Olympus wooded area, said only, "Hey, dad, I've got a new trap."

ONLY GIRL

Lisa, 3 year old, the only girl among the family of six children, said, "Daddy called us because mom was too busy having her picture taken."

"He talked to all of us except Jeff because I hung up. I thought Jeff already had talked to him."

Mrs. Walter (Jeanne) Welti, Mrs. Buehner's mother, said, "I think she deserves the title, but we certainly didn't expect her to win."

WHOLE FAMILY

And the whole Buehner family is convinced their mother is the best, Jeff, 5, reported that the only time she ever became cross was when he hurt someone. "And that isn't very often."

Dale commented that "She isn't grouchy with us, keeps a house neat and is a pretty good cook. Her meatloaf is really good." He added, "She sings and paints a lot, too."

Gary said he watched the contest on television, "But mom was on for just a minute. Dad was on longer."

SWIM LESSONS

"Mom is special," Lisa said, "because she takes me swimming at my friend's all the time. I'm taking swimming lessons, too," she remarked.

The 2-year-old, Bobby, when asked where his mommy was, replied, "She's gone."

The baby of the family, 8-month-old Donnie, went on eating his canned vegetables as if nothing at all had happened.

FOREIGN AID

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, many years ago it became a cliché to say that foreign aid has no constituents—to assert that because the benefits of foreign aid are dissipated beyond our national borders, support for foreign aid appropriations was difficult to justify.

I am one who believes deeply in the justice and the necessity of foreign aid.

I believe our national interest requires this aid—and I believe our national honor demands it. As President Johnson said not long ago, "We did not choose to be the guardian at the gate." No, we did not choose to be the guardian—but history has chosen us. And if we are to live up to the demands of history, we must be willing to appor-

tion a small part of our vast resources so that other nations may be assisted in achieving internal development, military security, and a better life for all.

I was impressed recently by an excellent editorial in the Des Moines Register. I commend to my colleagues, and I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record, this editorial, published Monday, August 23: "Foreign Aid Continued."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Aug. 23, 1965]

FOREIGN AID CONTINUED

Differences in Congress over foreign aid usually center around the amount to vote for foreign military and economic assistance. This time President Johnson submitted the lowest request in the history of the foreign aid program—for \$3.38 billion—and both houses voted to authorize close to this amount. Nevertheless, the foreign aid bill remained tied up in a bitterly deadlocked House-Senate conference committee for 2 months before agreement was reached last week on a compromise, which was approved Thursday in the House.

The deadlock developed over the Senate's determination to bring about fundamental overhaul of the foreign aid program. The Senate sought to achieve this by authorizing foreign aid funds for a 2-year period but stipulating that aid under the program should terminate as of June 30, 1967. The President was directed by the Senate in the interim to bring in plans by July 1, 1966, for a new program in accordance with guidelines contained in the Senate authorization bill. Provision was also made for a 16-member "Foreign Aid Planning Committee," to be made up mostly of Congressmen, to advise and assist the President and to make its own report by January 3, 1967.

The House conferees objected to the 2-year authorization, terminating the existing program and requiring the proposed studies. Senate Members gave up the 2-month battle after extracting a face-saving compromise in which the President was merely urged "to inaugurate a review of the aid program as presently constituted."

The Senate-passed authorization measure would have required the President to submit proposals for separating economic and military aid programs and providing for administration of nonmilitary assistance under a single agency. This would have constituted a valuable reform.

But more harm than good could well have come from the Senate's insistence that the entire aid program be scrapped and started over afresh. One of the major weaknesses of the foreign aid program has been the instability and uncertainty caused by the succession of overhauls and reorganizations inflicted by Congress on the administering agency.

The authorization measure must still clear the Senate, and bills providing the actual appropriations have to be acted on by both Houses. But the major hurdles have been cleared, providing assurance that the United States again fully intends to honor the foreign economic and military assistance commitments it has been responsibly assuming since the end of World War II in the interest of world peace and economic progress.

JAMES V. BENNETT, FORMER DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF PRISONS, SUPPORTS BILL TO COMPENSATE VICTIMS OF CRIMES

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, one of the great public servants which

this country has had during this generation is James V. Bennett. For 27 years he served as Director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. In his years of service in this post, prisoners, lawyers, Representatives, Senators, judges, and just plain citizens grew to admire and respect this man for his compassion and firm will.

Last August, when he retired, speeches in his praise echoed both in this Chamber and the House. Many of us felt that his retirement would mean that the country would, henceforth, be deprived of his counsel, advice, and wisdom; but, fortunately, he is still concerning himself with problems and issues at the very forefront of criminal law.

The other day, I was greatly pleased to receive a letter from him, congratulating me on my introduction of a bill to compensate the victims of violent crimes. He has even gone so far as to offer to appear at hearings on the bill when they are held. I can think of few men either in the United States or in the world at large who would be more qualified to testify on such a plan. I hope that such hearings are held soon and I look forward to hearing Mr. Bennett's testimony.

I ask unanimous consent to have Mr. Bennett's letter printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
BUREAU OF PRISONS,
Washington, July 14, 1965.

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I was delighted at the introduction of your bill to compensate the victims of certain crimes. It is a proposal that has been discussed frequently here, in the United Nations meetings on crime and delinquency, and at a number of judicial conferences during my tenure as Director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. It has also been discussed from time to time by the section on criminal law of the American Bar Association, on which I have served as an officer for a good many years. I am sure you are also aware that Justice Goldberg has propounded the idea.

I am confident that the introduction of your bill will crystallize the tremendous support that I know exists for it. In the event hearings are scheduled, I would like very much to appear. The bill is well drafted, but I may have some further suggestions as to details.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

JAMES V. BENNETT,
Consultant.

THE FREEDOM ACADEMY IS NEEDED

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, from far and near across the land, there is a rising crescendo of support for enactment of the so-called Freedom Academy bill, once passed by the Senate, and recently unanimously approved by the appropriate legislative committee of the House. All that now delays House action is the need to get a rule from the House Rules Committee which will clear the legislation for action on the House floor.

Recently, Henry Mayers, chairman of the Cold War Council, headquartered at

cult for most white people to know the feeling of rejection, of being on the very periphery of life, that must be the pervasive force in the lives of the untrained and unskilled Negro. He has been uprooted from a simpler environment, and lives for the most part as a rootless and unproductive unit in a large city. It is not at all strange that strong emotions, including hatred and revenge, rise to the surface. It will not be an easy job, but these people must be trained so that they too can become part of the productive world.

WHY WE ARE IN VIETNAM TODAY

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, during the Korean war, Adlai Stevenson told the story of an American soldier—from Indianapolis, I believe—who explained our Nation's presence in Korea in this way: "Dear Mom, we are fighting today in Korea so that we won't have to fight tomorrow in Indianapolis."

This helps to explain, I believe, why we are in Vietnam today. I believe strongly that the greater number of Americans accept this and support our presence in Vietnam, despite the tragedy of wasted life which war inevitably brings.

I think it is important for the Nation to be reminded often of this fact. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record this editorial from the Baltimore News American of August 13.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Baltimore (Md.) News American, Aug. 13, 1965]

KNOWING THE ENEMY

President Johnson is correct in stating that "there is no substantial division in this country . . . and no substantial division in Congress" over his Vietnam policy.

The American people, in fact, would be aghast at anything even resembling a surrender, a pull-out, a sell-out.

There is a deep national consciousness of the meaning of the Vietnam struggle. There is a broad understanding that if aggressive communism is not halted in Vietnam it will have to be faced elsewhere—and possibly closer to home.

This does not imply that there is no dissent in the Nation over Vietnam. There is, and in this free society it would be surprising if there were not.

Such dissent was expressed the other day by protesting marchers who illegally invaded the Capitol grounds in Washington. They were, of course, arrested—with considerable mistreatment on the part of police, as eye-witnessed by a reporter—and their demonstration collapsed.

The marchers included persons of high intellectual attainment, as well as those of the Beatnik and unwashed variety. Can they not realize that the war in Vietnam is being fought precisely to preserve their right to march, to protest, to dissent?

A PROFLIGATE CONGRESS

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, the Omaha, Nebr., World-Herald on August 28 published an editorial in which the Congress is taken to task for appropriating more money than some of the executive agencies have required.

We have left ourselves open to this justifiable criticism by one of the Midwest's great newspapers, and I feel it is time that we do something about it.

With increasingly heavy defense requirements and a never-ending series of requests from the administration for funds to finance Great Society programs, it is imperative that we face up to the fact that someday the well will run dry. We must give more attention to fiscal responsibility and abandon the idea that deficit financing is not dangerous. It is dangerous if this country is to remain strong and free.

Much has been said in recent weeks, Mr. President, about having both guns and butter. I believe we have come to the fork in the road where we must make a decision. The national best interest must be given first consideration, and part of that consideration must be the determination to keep the United States solvent. If this country falls apart at the seams financially, the whole free world will suffer along with us.

Last January 19, I introduced again a Senate joint resolution which I have been sponsoring for several years, designed to force an end to deficit spending.

My proposal is Senate Joint Resolution 30. I have been joined as cosponsors by Senators BYRD of Virginia, HRUSKA of Nebraska, THURMOND of South Carolina, and LAUSCHE of Ohio.

Senate Joint Resolution 30 would require that Congress remain in session until provision has been made for a balanced budget during the next fiscal year, and at the same time make a minimum payment of \$500 million toward our national debt.

I know, Mr. President, that my colleagues are as concerned as I about maintaining the United States in its present position of strength and freedom. I firmly believe that keeping our country financially sound is a major factor in this. I hope that Senators serving on the Judiciary Committee will heed my plea to bring Senate Joint Resolution 30 to the Senate floor for consideration.

The rank and file of the country's citizens bear by far the greater share of the tax burden, Mr. President. It is in the interest of these millions of Americans that I feel so strongly we must put a brake on spending and start reducing our national debt.

One of our illustrious former colleagues said just a few days ago, in an entirely different connection, that the clock is ticking away. It is ticking away, too, Mr. President, toward the hour that we must make a determined effort to cut back Federal spending and start paying the bill we now are running up for future generations.

I ask unanimous consent that the Omaha World-Herald editorial published August 28, 1965, be inserted in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A PROFLIGATE CONGRESS

This is an extraordinarily pliant Congress, as its record has made plain. What Mr. Johnson wants, Mr. Johnson gets.

As for appropriations, Mr. Johnson in fact has been getting more than he asked for in a number of instances.

When the President requested \$1,500 million for his antipoverty program, the House increased that figure by \$400 million.

When Mr. Johnson asked for a military pay increase averaging about 5 percent, the Congress doubled it.

The White House asked for a little less than \$6 billion for public housing; the House voted a little more than \$6 billion; the Senate raised the figure to \$7,500 million, and the figure finally agreed on was even more, \$7,800 million.

Spending for medicare and increased social security was originally set at \$6 billion. The House increased this by \$200 million. The Senate made the total \$7,600 million, and the conference committee cut it back to \$6,500 million.

With the Congress acting in such irresponsible fashion, Mr. Johnson was in a position to play the role of a fiscal conservative. And this he might have done quite convincingly if he had announced that the Senators and Representatives were overreaching themselves on spending and that he had no intention of using all the money voted.

But no such word has come from Mr. Johnson, nor is it expected. The associate architects of the Great Society are openly gleeful because Congress has been so generous, and there is no reason to suppose that the chief architect, Mr. Johnson, is desolated by such generosity.

The Tulsa Tribune recently referred to the lawmakers as "a runaway Congress" that doesn't have to balance a budget, and seems to act as if it had a mandate to outspend the biggest spender in White House history, namely Mr. Johnson.

All of which makes for a fine political position for the President, but stores up a lot of inflationary trouble for the rest of the country. It also raises some questions about future Congresses and whether there ever will be a serious effort by the legislative branch to hold down spending.

The American Congress is unusual among legislative bodies in the free world, in that it has the power to increase spending estimates submitted to it by the executive department.

In Britain and the Western European countries, the legislature can grant the amount asked, can cut it, or can refuse to appropriate any funds at all, but the legislature cannot appropriate more than the spenders ask for.

With the present Congress acting so irresponsibly on spending, and with the President permitting such profligacy, it may be time to give some serious thought to a constitutional change that would forbid Congress to vote more money than the President asks.

MRS. AMERICA—UTAH WINS AGAIN

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, all of us from Utah have known for years that our mothers are the best in the Nation and that consistently our Utah girls will always be at the top of most beauty and talent contests.

Earlier this year Mrs. Harvey Fletcher of Provo, Utah, was named the 1965 "Mother of the Year." Just 10 years ago another Utahan, also was named "Mother of the Year." I could go on and list Miss America, Miss Universe, and any other number of contest winners down through the years as well.

Now, Utah is honored to have in its ranks Mrs. America for 1965. She is Mrs. Don L.—Alice—Buehner, who won the contest over the last weekend in San Diego, Calif. She is the mother of six lovely children—all who were convinced

native languages."—Dr. Richard Seddon, official of the South Pacific Commission.

PROGRAMS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I was very pleased and gratified by the President's recent announcement of new programs in the Office of Economic Opportunity directed to some of the problems of the aged poor in our Nation.

Comments often are heard, and sometimes in critical tones, that our war on poverty is concentrating on the young to the exclusion of other groups. I certainly do not minimize the vital importance of programs to improve the skills, broaden the horizons, and enhance the opportunities of youth in any concerted attack on the roots of poverty. Nor do I wish to second-guess the judgment of those who in launching a new program placed initial emphasis in this area. But I do say, and I have said it often in the past several months, that we must recognize the widespread poverty among America's senior citizens. This is a group for which opportunities to improve their economic condition are especially limited. It is a group whose needs must be given major attention if we are to make real inroads against the blight of poverty.

As chairman of the Special Committee on Aging, I am delighted that OEO is now taking positive steps in that direction. I am pleased, too, that the Senate has indicated its recognition of the necessity for such programs by including in the Economic Opportunity Act Amendments, which have just been passed, a section calling for programs of assistance to the elderly.

Mr. President, President Johnson has announced a program which will utilize the talents of older people to provide love and guidance to small children who are homeless and abandoned. The foster grandparent program is an inspired conception; a program which opens up to thousands of unfortunate children the beneficial influence of concerned and mature contact, and at the same time it enables older people to improve their living standard as a result of real contribution to the betterment of their communities. Other projects will utilize the elderly as home health aids and in child care in the slums and with the retarded.

Our senior citizens represent a group who are mature and skilled, who want to be a useful part of the community life about them. Our society has not yet learned how to fit them into its affairs, to find their place in the pooling of efforts toward a more civilized, more satisfactory community life. The foster grandparent program which has been developed by the OEO is a step in this direction.

In addition to the section I have mentioned, amending the Economic Opportunity Act to assert the intention of Congress that programs for senior citizens should share in the war on poverty, I advocated the establishment of a senior service corps. Members of the Special Committee on Aging will recall that during the hearings of the committee on

poverty and the elderly held last June, Director Shriver describe and discussed with us the foster grandparent program which has just been announced. We received this idea with enthusiasm, but it is just one facet of a far broader opportunity which lies before us.

There is a multitude of necessary and productive work to be done in every community, some of which can best be done by older people who can bring to it the perspectives and the wisdom of age, and who by doing so would be filling their natural role in the community structure. At the same time this work is of such nature that it warrants compensation which would enable these older people to live in more comfort and dignity.

The foster grandparent program is one example of the kind of work contemplated by my senior service corps proposal. It is my hope that this modest test will prove so successful that it will lead directly to the development of community organizations through which retired people can constructively and profitably employ their time in many different ways.

The Special Committee on Aging will continue its studies and efforts to find ways in which older people can improve their financial situations through constructive outlets for their ideas and energies; and we shall continue to advocate measures on the part of the War on Poverty which can transform these possibilities into realities.

We have been receiving a number of outstanding suggestions from senior citizens all over the Nation. And I call attention to one idea in particular, suggested by Burt Garnett of Key West, Fla., who is a senior citizen himself and an outstanding commentator on the problems of the elderly.

Mr. Garnett has suggested that what is needed in communities around the country is something in the nature of a senior citizens workshop—where retirees can perform useful work for themselves and for one another.

Repairs to furniture, small appliances and the like—which are so hard to obtain even for those who can well afford to pay for the work—could be provided in such shops, which could be established so they do not compete with industry.

Such shops, however, could provide manual, clerical, and other tasks for many senior citizens and serve a useful public purpose.

This is an idea which our aging committee is seriously studying and one of many paths which can be explored.

Therefore, Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I welcome the news announced from Austin, Tex., on August 28—that \$41 million in four projects will be made available to help fight poverty among senior citizens.

VIETNAM

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, it has been charged by some that the United States is embarked on a military crusade against Communist nations.

This is most certainly not the case, as the facts most emphatically show.

The effort of the United States in South Vietnam is only part of a substantial U.S. program to enlarge the economic, social, and political future of the Vietnamese people.

Aggression against South Vietnam disguised as liberating war must be successfully resisted, or more aggression and more war will follow.

These observations are contained in a most impressive statement advanced recently by the trustees of Freedom House in New York and endorsed by 130 distinguished faculty members from colleges and universities all over the Nation.

I am highly gratified to learn of this statement and of the impressive support which has been rallied behind it. I commend this eloquent statement to my colleagues, and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, this statement will do much, I believe, to put the national dialog on Vietnam in proper perspective. It is lucid, informative, and thoroughly praiseworthy.

And most importantly, it indicates that, despite a vocal and highly inflammatory minority, steady voices of reason all across this great Nation are ready to rise in support of a policy which is necessary and which demands the continuing support of our citizens.

EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES OF FREEDOM HOUSE

More than 130 members of the American academic community have publicly backed the position of the U.S. Government in South Vietnam. Their action was taken in endorsing a Freedom House statement, which declares that the present policy of the United States deserves the wholehearted support of the American people.

Faculty members at 70 colleges, universities, and other institutions of higher education in the United States are among those expressing their agreement. Although a majority are in the fields of political science and international relations, the group includes scholars from a wide range of academic disciplines. A professor of economics at Cornell University, however, withheld his signature, although he agreed with the statement and has written various public officials to this effect. He expressed the feeling that it is inappropriate for individuals with expertise in one field to use their position to attempt to influence the public.

The endorsements are in response to a letter mailed to a selected list of persons in academic life by Leo Cherne, chairman of the Freedom House executive committee. Writing on behalf of Freedom House, Mr. Cherne declared: "Too long, we feel, those with opposing views have been left a clear field to present themselves to the world as the single voice of American intellectuals."

In addition to the faculty members, hundreds of Americans in all walks of life have written to declare their agreement with the Freedom House statement on Vietnam. Most of them backed up their declaration with a contribution to permit the statement to be disseminated more widely. They overwhelmingly endorsed the view that if the "aggression against South Vietnam—disguised as a war of liberation—is not successfully resisted, more aggression and perhaps even larger scale war will follow."

The Freedom House statement included a credo of support, which declared that with-

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A native of the Marshalls, Dwight Heine, has just been named deputy administrator of the Trust Territory in charge of the government of the Marshalls.

Another island man, Peter Coleman, first governed his native Samoa, then shifted to a key role in the Trust Territory when a change of administrations in Washington gave the Samoa governorship to a Democrat.

Heine is succeeding Coleman in the Marshalls. Coleman will shift to take charge of the larger Marianas group.

Several Guamanians were important figures at the Lae conference.

NO. 1 PROBLEM: HOW TO BUILD A VIABLE ECONOMIC BASE

To all the observers of the area, the political problems are matched or exceeded by the economic problems.

The age of rising expectations has been fueled often only on cash injections from the big powers.

The \$20 million or so that America puts into its areas each year may seem paltry alongside grants to other areas more remote and less strategic.

But on a per capita basis and compared to past standards in the Pacific, this still is a sum that is working dramatic changes.

Copra, trochus shells, some timber industry, a few mineral deposits, sugar in Fiji and coffee in New Guinea—things like these give the area its economic base, irregularly distributed.

But they are not enough to feed the rising wants of the residents, and particularly not enough to feed the fastest growing populations in the world.

Simple famine is a possible threat to the area, Dr. Spoehr believes.

Population control is one answer—but a strong Catholic Church presence in the area handicaps efforts to move to the most obvious solutions.

American Samoa sustains itself mainly because several thousand people a year migrate out of the area, Spoehr points out.

One of the concerns of the South Pacific Conference is with finding new economic bases.

Hawaii's example in tourism has not been lost on the islanders. Some areas might draw travelers as South Sea paradises—others on the strength of World War II memories (to Japanese as well as the Allied nations).

Fisheries also have sparked a general interest.

Military activity by the United States and France also throws dollars into the area—the French with their nuclear bomb test base in Polynesia, the United States with its Nike-X base at Kwajalei.

Russia tests missiles in the Pacific but so far without a land base.

Many islanders have lived happily in a subsistence economy, picking fruits and coconuts and catching the fish they need to live without thought or need of money. The growing population and growing urbanization defeat this. Growing expectations challenge the lack of motivation to compete that has marked many areas.

Students of the area like Dr. Spoehr and Dr. Roland Force, who succeeded Spoehr as director of Bishop Museum, agree on the need for education and training. They have no fear of any lack of raw talent.

Force found a great respect for Hawaii's East-West Center among delegates to the July conference in Lae, and Goto agreed on the spot that the Center would undertake several additional training programs involving island people.

Spoehr, who was the first chancellor of the East-West Center, sees one of the first requisites for education as the elimination of pidgin languages.

"The pidgin languages are no good," he says. "They are essentially a trade jargon, a simple means of communication. Around the world they are going out. People emergent need a meaningful language."

English and French are the languages being offered the Pacific Islanders as second language vehicles to 20th century education. There is a Gallic rivalry over which will prevail—though the odds both numerically and in terms of usefulness seem to be with English.

PETER COLEMAN: LAND FEARS ARE A BARRIER TO PROGRESS

America's Peter Coleman sees the land problem as a barrier to economic development and progress.

"The greatest fear of the island people," he says, "is loss of land. This is the greatest barrier to political development."

"Hawaii is a good example to the island people in many ways, but they see it as a bad example in land. Some steps will have to be taken to insure the security of the land."

Coleman himself is a symbol of both the Pacific's promise and problems.

He is the first native-born governor of American Samoa.

His parents sent him up from Samoa to Honolulu before World War II to get an education here. He went to St. Louis High School and then into the Army where he rose from private to captain.

After the war and because of the GI Bill of Rights he was able to go to college and earn a law degree from Georgetown University, the first Samoan to reach so high.

He found, though, when he went home in 1952, that his own wants and aspirations had risen considerably beyond the thatched hut economy he had known and left.

As Governor, from 1956 to 1961, he could find fulfillment but governorships won't be waiting for all college graduates. Yet Coleman's example has inspired many Samoans to seek college for their children.

Currently the U.S. Trust Territory administration of which Coleman is now a part faces the same problem of satisfying islanders who had gone off to college and returned.

So far, it has managed to use them in government jobs and provide them government housing.

But this, too, will not prove an inexhaustible source of challenge for men of raised expectations.

What then?

This is one of the problems of the emergent paradise.

One of the awful truths is that, whatever the difficulties ahead, there is no turning back.

The South Pacific can't go home again to the storybook days of old.

Islands of the Pacific

U.S. areas:	Population
American Samoa (76 square miles)-----	20,850
Guam (209 square miles)-----	75,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific ¹ (700 square miles)-----	85,000
Independent, but affiliated:	
Tonga (with United Kingdom) (269 square miles)-----	62,000
Western Samoa (with New Zealand) (1,133 square miles)-----	115,000
United Kingdom areas:	
British Solomon Islands Protectorate (11,500 square miles)-----	130,000
Fiji (7,095 square miles)-----	428,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands (375 square miles)-----	47,000
Pitcairn (2 square miles)-----	115
Australian area:	
Nauru (8 square miles)-----	4,800
Papua-New Guinea ¹ (183,540 square miles)-----	2,100,000
Norfolk Island ¹ (13 square miles)-----	900
New Zealand area:	
Cook Islands (99 square miles)-----	400
Niue (94 square miles)-----	4,900
Tokelau (4 square miles)-----	6,950

Islands of the Pacific—Continued

French area:	Population
French Polynesia (1,544 square miles)-----	80,000
New Caledonia (7,335 square miles)-----	80,000
Wallis and Futuna Islands (106 square miles)-----	10,000
British-French condominium:	
New Hebrides (5,700 square miles)-----	60,374
United Nations trusteeship areas:	

U.S. Trust Territory administrative districts

[700 square miles]

	Population
Palau (179 square miles)-----	10,280
Marianas (183 square miles)-----	10,062
Ponape (178 square miles)-----	17,707
Marshalls (70 square miles)-----	17,363
Yap (46 square miles)-----	6,021
Truk (46 square miles)-----	23,344

Total----- 84,771

SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS FACE HOST OF PROBLEMS

(From interviews in Honolulu and from the South Pacific Conference at Lae, New Guinea, as reported by Pacific Islands Monthly, published in Sydney, Australia)

"We can't have our cake and eat it at the same time. If we want to be a part of the world, we have to take part in it."—Ratu Mara, of Fiji (on the assault of outside influences on island cultures).

"One thing that has interested and surprised me about this conference (of the South Pacific Commission areas) is that we know so little about each other, but have so much in common."—Carlos Taitano, Guam.

"In the Gilbert and Ellice Islands we lose expatriate officers just when they are beginning to understand local conditions."—Buren Ratlieta.

"Citizenship will not spell equality. The island people also need education and economic training and development. They need to be able to compete."—Peter Coleman, former Governor of American Samoa, now an administrator of the Trust Territory.

"Things are moving quickly in this part of the world and our people are not trained in some of the new business methods. They must be educated to know that they will be dealing more and more with businessmen from the more sophisticated areas. One of the greatest complaints about our area is that our businessmen are unreliable."—Carlos Taitano, Guam.

"I wonder if we are aware of the fact that nuclear explosives will ruin our fish in the Pacific? I wonder if this conference will pass a resolution to ask a nation which is going to explode a nuclear weapon in our area to think twice or to have pity on the people of the South Pacific?"—Apenera Short, Cook Islands. (No resolution was passed.)

"I wish I could believe entirely and implicitly in the idea of democracy that the vote will bring people together."—Ratu Mara, of Fiji (discussing the maintenance of separate racial voting rolls in Fiji, which he favors.)

"The American dollars now circulating in the Trust Territory, principally in the form of wages and salaries in the areas of logistics, give a false sense of prosperity. With the removal of U.S. sponsorship of the Territory, these funds would be withdrawn."—Drs. Roland and Maryanne Force, of the Bishop Museum.

"There is a very real problem in the teaching of native languages. There can be no doubt that literacy in the native language as a prerequisite to learning an introduced language is pedagogically sound. But it is very difficult to achieve in practice. Here in this territory of Papua, New Guinea, you will have to first train instructors in 600

drawal from Vietnam under present circumstances would be morally indefensible and that the decision to halt Communist aggression is clearly in the interest of the free world nations. At the same time the statement noted that the United States is "not embarked on a military crusade against Communist nations" and that American military operations are "only part of the substantial U.S. program to enlarge the economic, social, and political future of the Vietnamese people."

The Freedom House effort to enlist support for our Government's Vietnam policy was welcomed by President Johnson in a letter to the organization's Public Affairs Committee, dated July 19, as follows:

"I believe your statement in support of the policy of the United States toward Vietnam reflects the strong opinion of most Americans. What you say takes increased importance from your long and courageous record of opposition to all forms of tyranny."

"I am grateful for the position stated in your credo of support and I hope that others who feel as you do may be willing to join in this expression. Effective public support of our national purpose in Vietnam will hasten the coming of the peace which is our common purpose."

The members of the academic community who have endorsed the administration's policy in Vietnam are part of a growing list of faculty members who are communicating their views to Freedom House. New sponsors are adding their names daily; the list to date follows:

SPONSORS OF FREEDOM HOUSE STATEMENT

American International College: C. S. Samra.

The American University: Ernest S. Griffith, dean, School of International Service; Loy W. Henderson, director, Center for Diplomacy and Foreign Relations.

Bowling Green State University: Emanuel Solon, department of chemistry.

Brandeis University: Max Lerner, professor of American civilization.

Brooklyn College: Harry D. Gideonse, president; Hyman Kublin, department of history; Ivan D. London, department of psychology.

Brown University: William T. Hastings, professor of English emeritus.

Bryn Mawr College: Angeline H. Lograsso.

Carleton College: Reginald D. Lang, department of government and international relations.

The Catholic University of America: B. S. Brown.

Claremont Graduate School: George S. Blair.

Claremont Men's College: William S. Stokes, senior professor of comparative political institutions.

The College of Idaho: George V. Wolfe, professor of political science.

Columbia University: Daniel Bell, professor of sociology; Zbigniew Brzezinski, director, Research Institute on Communist Affairs; William K. Jones, professor of law; Willis L. M. Reese, director, Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law; Joseph H. Smith, professor of law.

Cornell University: Charles Acernman, department of sociology; George H. Hildebrand, department of economics; Jacob Wolfowitz, department of mathematics.

Dartmouth College: John W. Masland, department of government.

Drew University: Will Herberg.

Elmhurst College: Royal J. Schmidt, professor of political science and history.

Fairfield University: John Norman, department of history.

Gallaudet College: Kurt Beermann, professor of history and political science.

George Washington University: Franz Michael, associate director, Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies.

Georgetown University: James D. Atkinson, department of government; Walter W. Wilkinson, department of history; Rev. Gerard F. Yates, S.J., international student programs.

Harvard University: Robert Braucher, professor of law; Carl J. Friedrich, professor of government, Littauer Center; Morton H. Halperin, Center for International Affairs; George C. Homans, department of social relations; Samuel P. Huntington, professor of government; William L. Langer, professor of history; Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr., department of government; George H. Quester, Center for International Affairs; George C. Shattuck, medical school; Roland W. Thorwaldsen, Center for the Study of World Religions.

Hofstra University: Robert A. Christie; John C. Moore, department of history.

Hollins College: Victor Zitta.

Indiana University: Robert F. Byrnes, director, Russian and East European Institute; John E. Stoner, department of government, Lehigh University; H. S. Braddick, department of international relations; Aurie N. Dunlap, department of international relations; A. Roy Eckardt, department of religion.

Macalester College: Arthur Upgren, department of economics.

Marquette University: Arthur C. Marlow, chairman, political science; Quentin L. Quade, department of political science; and Eric Waldman, department of political science.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Lincoln P. Bloomfield, department of political science; Ithiel de Sola Pool, department of political science; and Lucian W. Pye, department of political science.

Miami University: Dan N. Jacobs, professor of government.

Michigan State University: Charles R. Adrian, chairman, department of political science; Wesley R. Fishel, department of political science; and J. Oliver Hall, department of social science.

New York University: Sidney Hook, department of philosophy; and Frank N. Trager, professor of international affairs.

Ohio State University: James A. Robinson.

Princeton University: Rowland Egger, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; Brooks Emeny, advisory council, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs; and William W. Lockwood, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

Ripon College: William Fleming, chairman, department of political science.

Rutgers—The State University: Donald G. Herzberg, executive director, The Eagleton Institute of Politics.

Sacramento State College: George Tokmakoff, department of history.

Saint Louis University: Frances J. Corley, department of history.

Smith College: M. Salvadori, department of history.

Southern Illinois University: William Goodman, chairman, faculty of government.

Stanford University: Stefan T. Possony, director, international political studies program, Hoover Institution.

State College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Benjamin Nisnel, dean of arts and sciences.

Texas A. & M. University: Daniel Russell, professor emeritus of sociology.

Texas Christian University: Charles W. Procter, department of government.

Texas Western College: S. D. Myres, department of government; and Roland I. Perusse, department of government.

Tulane University: Henry L. Mason, professor of political science.

University of Bridgeport: Victor E. Munie; and Justus M. van der Kroef, department of political science.

University of California, Berkeley: Eric C. Bellquist, department of political science;

Joseph P. Harris, department of political science; Seymour Martin Lipset, director, Institute of International Studies; Frederick C. Mosher, department of political science; William Petersen, department of sociology; Robert A. Scalapino, department of political science; Raymond J. Sontag, department of history; and Aaron Wildavsky, department of political science.

University of California, Los Angeles: J. A. C. Grant; and Robert G. Neumann, department of political science.

University of Chicago: Morton A. Kaplan.

University of Cincinnati: Paul F. Power, department of political science.

University of Colorado: James L. Busey, department of political science; and Edward J. Rozek, department of political science.

University of Connecticut: Arthur Bronwell, deal of engineering.

University of Maryland: Walter Darnell Jacobs, department of government and politics.

University of Michigan: Russell Fifield, department of political science.

University of Minnesota: Carl A. Auerbach, professor of law; Harold C. Deutsch, chairman, department of history; Samuel Krislov; C. H. McLaughlin, department of political science; Arnold M. Rose, professor of sociology.

University of Montana: Thomas Payne.

University of Pennsylvania: William R. Kintner, deputy director, Foreign Policy Research Institute; Robert Strausz-Hupe, director, Foreign Policy Research Institute.

University of Pittsburgh: Daniel S. Cheever, graduate school of public and international affairs; John O. Hall, director, overseas programs, graduate school of public and international affairs; Donald C. Stone, dean, graduate school of public and international affairs.

University of Richmond: Spencer D. Albright.

University of South Carolina: Robert W. Foster, professor of law; James E. Larson, professor of political science.

University of Tennessee: Douglas Carlisle, department of political science.

University of Texas: Page Keeton, dean, school of law.

University of Washington: Imre Boba, Far Eastern and Russian Institute; Karl A. Wittfogel.

Upper Iowa University: Charles B. Clark.

Utah State University: Jay M. Bagley, civil engineering department; Carlton Culmsee, dean, college of humanities and arts; Elliot Rich, civil engineering department.

Wabash College: George A. Lipsky, political science and geography department; Warren W. Shearer, economics department.

Western Washington State College: Manfred C. Vernon, department of political science.

Yale University: Eugene V. Rostow, professor of law; Walter R. Sharp, professor emeritus of international relations; Alexander von Graevenitz, department of microbiology.

Yeshiva University: Joseph Dunner; Roman Vishniac, professor of biology.

Additional listings. Robert A. Goldwin, director, Public Affairs Conference Center, University of Chicago; William V. O'Brien, chairman, Institute of World Politics, Georgetown University; Robert Sobel, department of history, Hofstra University.

DEATHS LINKED TO CIGARETTES

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, the incidence of death from diseases of the thoracic system has increased ninefold since 1945, according to the U.S. Public Health Service.

In spite of the efforts of the American tobacco industry to gloss over the rela-

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tion between cigarette smoking and disease, the deaths continue and emphysema victims are coughing away their declining days.

I ask unanimous consent that the article from the Washington, D.C., Star be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CITES FATALITY RISE: LUNG DISEASE
DEATHS LINKED TO CIGARETTES
(By William Grigg)

The U.S. Public Health Service today labeled cigarette smoking the most likely explanation for vastly increased deaths from two lung-crippling diseases—chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Emphysema has become second only to heart disease as a cause of disability. Unlike cigarette-linked lung cancer which quickly kills most of those it strikes emphysema allows many of its victims to live—with a greatly decreased capacity to work or enjoy life.

A progressive disease it weakens the bellows action of the lungs. This robs the body of its ability to exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide efficiently. A mild exertion in a normal person become a major chore to an emphysema victim.

Chronic bronchitis is a recurring inflammation of the lining of the air tubes. It causes thick mucus, difficulty in breathing, and deep coughing.

Together, the diseases caused only 2,300 reported deaths in 1945. By 1963, deaths had increased ninefold to 19,443.

The Social Security Administration pays more than \$60 million a year to workers disabled by emphysema.

The new report by the PHS, a carefully prepared leaflet for the general public, calls "something inhaled into the lungs—something not common before this century"—the most likely explanation for the increases in the two diseases.

BUSINESS SUPPORT FOR AN EASING OF AMERICAN MONETARY POLICY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, one of the great strengths of the American political economy is the continuous and informed communication that exists between responsible leaders of the business and financial communities and the Congress. On the difficult questions of public policy in economic and financial matters, there is no substitute for the experience and expertise of the men who are devoting all their efforts to making this system work—and who are making it generate ever higher wages, ever greater profits, and ever increased productivity.

In recent weeks, I have been privileged to receive the support and encouragement of a number of experts in our financial community for our continued urgings that American monetary policy be eased—both at home and abroad. The position which we have consistently espoused is that the proper approach to defending and encouraging the growth of the American economy is not to shackle—through restrictive credit and monetary policies—the private sector which is the real engine of economic growth. And this position, I am proud to report, has received the enthusiastic backing of Mr. E. Bates McKee, vice president and director of Bache & Co.; Mr. Sam B. Lyons, Washington consultant to the Associ-

ation of Stock Exchange Firms; and Mr. Milton A. Manley, senior partner in the stock exchange firm of Manley, Bennett, McDonald & Co. of Detroit, and others. I ask unanimous consent that their letters be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BACHE & Co., INC.,
Washington, D.C., August 26, 1965.

HON. VANCE HARTKE,
U.S. Senator from Indiana,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HARTKE: Thank you very much for your letter of August 20. I read with great interest the joint statement which you and Senator McCARTHY presented to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the subject of "Balance-of-Payments Priorities" and consider that this is a brilliant presentation on a rather complex subject and that the conclusions that you have drawn definitely are in the best interests of this country.

I shall consider it a great privilege to meet with you and some of your colleagues at such time as it is convenient for you to arrange such a meeting.

Very truly yours,

E. BATES MCKEE,
Vice President and Director.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
July 19, 1965.

HON. VANCE HARTKE,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HARTKE: My associates and I were pleased and heartened to read (in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 14) your forthright comments on your recent letter from Keith Funston. Earlier, I believe, you had a similar letter from one of our ASEP Governors, Milton Manley, of Detroit.

The all-important consideration of market liquidity is frequently lost in (or, at least, overshadowed by) more dramatic economic factors. Your continuing interest, beyond the merits of your argument, serves to bring the liquidity problem into increasingly sharp focus. And this has to be all to the good.

Apart from the good wishes, this is a friendly reminder that I am both handy and pleased to answer—or expedite the answers to—any questions you may have concerning the exchange community. By the same token, it goes without saying that we will be—as always—grateful for your continuing suggestions.

Betimes, strength to your good right arm.

Cordially and sincerely,

SAM B. LYONS.

MANLEY, BENNETT, McDONALD & Co.,
Detroit, Mich., July 30, 1965.

HON. VANCE HARTKE,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HARTKE: Your letter of July 26 enclosing a copy of your Senate address of July 20 has been received, and I assure you it is greatly appreciated.

While I am not a student of international finance, your address regarding the necessity of reforming the world monetary system, and meanwhile maintaining a reasonable balance in our payments equilibrium, sounds like good commonsense to me.

I am, however, very much interested in your comments regarding the stock market. It is the primary barometer of public confidence, and the deterioration of that confidence is very apparent in recent weeks. We brokers notice it in our dealings with the investing public. If the margin require-

ments were reduced by the Federal Reserve authorities, I am of the opinion that the market would react favorably, and induce many people to reinstate their market selections with confidence.

I sincerely hope that the able Senate Committee on Finance will continue with the thoughts outlined in your recent letters to me.

Respectfully,

MILTON A. MANLEY.

FARM PRODUCTS—WEAPONS FOR PEACE

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, the informative Kiplinger letter of August 27 has some interesting predictions with respect to the future of the agriculture policies of the United States.

Speaking for myself and the farmers of Missouri, I hope much of the letter is right, because these thoughts embrace what we have urged for years, namely, substitution in the AID program of our increasing food and fiber surpluses in place of our decreasing dollars.

The letter asserts that the Government plans to use food, with the recipient countries agreeing to expand their own internal food production, to that end purchasing from the United States such items as agricultural machinery, processing plants, machinery, and so forth.

In other words, we would substitute food for dollars in the AID program; and at the same time develop trade.

The letter states this would bring in billions of dollars of business, to those involved in food production and distribution.

These changes, so the letter adds, would be predicated on the serious world famine predicted for the 1970's, which would be worst in Latin America, Africa, and Asia; and therefore, in effect, this food would be worth more than money.

Food would be considered a weapon for peace, having some deterrent capacity comparable to military power.

For years we have recommended that the base of this idea be tried. In following the theory, more trade—less aid, food and fiber might well be utilized in the interest of halting among nations the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY: "MY RESPONSIBILITY TO AMERICA"

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, Miss Roberta Fish, of High Street, Ashaway, R.I., recently visited my office in Washington, while she was participating in the teen forum sessions here in the District of Columbia. Miss Fish wrote a prize-winning essay entitled "My Responsibility to America."

Because of the excellence of this essay, I ask unanimous consent to insert the essay into the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the essay was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MY RESPONSIBILITY TO AMERICA

Being a custodian of a precious, yet vulnerable way of life obligates me to develop a deep-rooted approach to life, its people and its problems. I must know and meet the

September 2, 1965

constructing additional classrooms without the aid of Youth Corps, those the youths are building will get their share of use.

The classrooms are wooden structures, left with cedar exterior and built entirely by Youth Corps members supervised by carpenters. In this part of the program, participants actually learned how to erect a structure.

Low-rent housing areas being built in the district have given officials problems. One side which is an example of this is Emma Frey Elementary School, nestled next to a formidable low-rent housing project which Steinhauser said "came up overnight." The Youth Corps-built classrooms are expected to alleviate problems caused by influx of school-aged youngsters from the housing area.

One district elementary school made of asbestos siding was constantly being damaged by mischievous small fry breaking shingles near ground level. Solution to this problem also came in the Youth Corps program. The youths replaced shingles up to about the 5-foot level with a cement covering to ward off the playful children.

Painting of existing classrooms was badly needed, so the Youth Corps went to work and by end of August it is hoped will have redone 450 rooms. "These classrooms hadn't been painted in 18 years," said Steinhauser considering one elementary school, adding, "you can see it's a real professional job." One paint-spattered youngster with a brush grinned broadly. "Another month and we could have had them all painted," added the administrator.

The corps also painted all district maintenance trucks alike, the first time such standardization had been accomplished.

There are 14 miles of sidewalks in the district which during the school year daily serve as travel arteries for children. Neglect had resulted in the walkways becoming overgrown with weeds, creating hazardous conditions. This has now been remedied by the weed-cutting members of Edgewood's Youth Corps, with another group laying an additional 16,000 square feet of sidewalk, some finely pebbled.

Another group was busy refinishing desks, and Steinhauser said the program calls for 10,000 units being refinished by the end of August.

Considering the district's student population, the school administrator noted that Edgewood, San Antonio's second largest district, has 20,000 youngsters enrolled in its schools. Showing the need for Youth Corps is that the last census showed 3,000 came from families of less than \$2,000 a year income and between 6,000 and 8,000 are from families of less than \$3,000 income, the Federal Government's definition of poverty, noted Steinhauser.

Attesting to the student's desire to earn money is that of the 412 beginning work in the summer project in June, only 3 have been released for disciplinary problems. "We have problems," admitted Steinhauser, but added many are minor and can be solved by the four counseling sessions each student is given by district personnel during the summer.

UNITED STATES PAYS 90 PERCENT

In the program, the Federal Government pays 90 percent of the Youth Corps grant, with the district the other 10 percent. The district, however, can contribute its share in personnel and equipment services, which has been done at Edgewood.

"The labor isn't as efficient as other labor," said Steinhauser, "but under the circumstances it's working well." Asked about the students being able to find summer jobs at \$1.25 an hour without Youth Corps, he said: "Never, a few might have done it, but 75 percent would have made nothing, there's few jobs."

But through the Youth Corps the students did have jobs, and got actual working experience in a trade. The Edgewood program also went one step further: It touched the school dropout and Steinhauser told of hopes to bring 40 exstudents back to school to complete their education this fall.

The 40 were allowed to have Edgewood jobs, working beside actual students, but on condition that they go back to school in September. It's just a verbal agreement, but the administrator is confident the plan will work. "Some may not enroll, but we think the vast majority will," he said.

And Youth Corps has even helped the district in its tax collections. Steinhauser explained that with the clerical help made available to the tax office, a concentrated effort was made to bring in delinquent taxes, and more than \$15,000 had been collected by early August.

MR. U.S. SAVINGS BOND: WILLIAM N. CERVINO

(Mr. JOELSON (at the request of Mr. WELTNER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, my attention has been called to the story of William N. Cervino, of Paterson, N.J., who is employed by the U.S. Government as a research scientist.

Under the payroll savings plan, employees of Government and industry are given the opportunity to purchase U.S. savings bonds to help their country and also to help themselves financially.

For 27 years William Cervino has purchased U.S. bonds under the payroll savings plan. I have just received a letter from him in which he informs me that he intends to continue this practice until his retirement at which time he intends to turn over the funds to a college or university in order to provide an education for a deserving youth.

This is a demonstration of public spirit of the highest order. I am proud to have as a constituent a person of his caliber. He is truly Mr. U.S. Savings Bonds.

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY SHIPYARD DISTRESS

(Mr. HELSTOSKI (at the request of Mr. WELTNER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the remarks made by my colleague from New Jersey [Mr. DANIELS] on the distress which our private shipyards are encountering due to the directive of the Maritime Administration to award repair work on ships reactivated from the Jones Point "mothball fleet" by shipyards outside the port of New York.

This directive indicates the utter lack of proper consideration for the New Jersey-New York area shipyards by the Navy Department and the Maritime Administration. This attitude is a clear indication that the Maritime Administration and the Navy Department did not consider the overall qualifications of the shipyard personnel to undertake this

refitting project, which approximates about \$300,000 per vessel.

I am of the opinion that nowhere in the United States can one find a better facility than those located in the New York-New Jersey area to perform this operation which is being stepped up because of the Vietnamese crisis.

This is the time when the Government should take into consideration the fact that if the private yards of our area are to remain in operation, they must be given Government contracts, either for new shipbuilding or the refitting of re-activated ships, such as in this particular instance.

It is the announced intention of the Government to close down the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Here we have the manpower, the experience, the facilities to refit these "mothball" ships; and yet, where does the Navy go to have this work performed? One of these ships is already at Chester, and where will the other five wind up no one knows. They should be assigned to the New Jersey-New York area shipyards.

The attitude of the Maritime Administration appears that it is desirous to make our New Jersey-New York shipyard facilities an economic disaster area. From the drop in employment figures of the shipyards we can readily see that this is what it actually happening. During the peak war year of 1944 the employment figures indicated the employment of approximately 46,000 persons in the shipbuilding, repair and refitting installations. The 1949 peacetime employment level dropped down to 6,000 men and the decline continued to a point where only 2,500 men are so employed at the present time. When will this decline stop, if the Government does not award any contracts to our shipbuilders?

I commend my distinguished colleague [Mr. DANIELS] for his leadership in bringing this critical situation to the Members of this House, the Maritime Administration and the Department of the Navy.

I hope that this decision will be reconsidered and a new evaluation of the problem will be given to it by the executive department, and the work of repairing these ships will be granted to the New Jersey-New York area shipyards, where the economic life of the labor force depends upon and has always depended upon in a great part upon the shipbuilding and ship repair industry.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., ARMORY—ITS CRUCIAL ROLE IN DEVELOPING THE FINEST WEAPONS IN THE VIETNAM WAR

(Mr. BOLAND (at the request of Mr. WELTNER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the Springfield, Mass., Armory was founded on April 2, 1794. It was born by an act of the 3d Congress. In its 171 years of being and from the 3d Congress to this 89th Congress, it has been the Nation's center for the development and production of small arms weapons.

country and made us a nation of homeowners. All these things you know, and much more besides. I would only say that the cold war veteran could make the proposal before us work fully as well, and that he in his millions is looking to us to give him the opportunity to prove it.

The author of "Barrack-Room Ballads" is held in bad odor today by many for some of his ideas and policies. In spite of this, it is difficult to deny that Kipling knew, as few others have known, the life and thoughts of the soldier. Though I hate even to say it, I am afraid our Nation has been guilty of the same kind of dichotomized thinking about its soldiers as Kipling reflected in his "Tommy":

"For it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' 'Chuck him out, the brute!'"

But it's 'Saviour of 'is country' when the guns begin to shoot;

Tommy, though perhaps simple, was not a fool;

An' it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' anything you please;

An' Tommy ain't a bloomin' fool—you bet that Tommy sees!"

Mr. Chairman, the American GI is certainly no less sharp sighted than Tommy; his eyes are on us. I think we have let him down long enough. By reporting out a bill like H.R. 5051 and S. 9, this committee would be rendering yeoman's service in the just cause of American servicemen, and in the cause of all America as well.

I thank you.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

(Mr. GONZALEZ (at the request of Mr. WELTNER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, recently we debated in this House the expansion and modification of the Economic Opportunity Act or, as it is popularly called, the war on poverty.

Many of the critics were loud and vociferous in denouncing the things they say have gone wrong with the program.

I am very proud to report to this House that in my district, the 20th Congressional District of Texas, the Economic Opportunity Act has made a significant and most worthy contribution. Recently I was a guest of the Edgewood Independent School District and visited, project by project, such inspiring and redeeming programs as the Head Start program with 1,120 youngsters benefiting from the Economic Opportunity Act; the Youth Corps program, and related programs under the purview and by virtue of the Economic Opportunity Act.

For those of us who have endured the criticism and the opposition that the espousal of these programs has engendered, I want to say to this House that it was a tremendous and rewarding experience to have seen the good that this legislation has done in my district.

I offer at this time for the Record an article from the San Antonio Express of August 29, 1965, by Mr. Mike Cantu, that very dramatically points this out:

YOUTH CORPS DOES A JOB—EDGEWOOD SCHOOLS GET IMPROVEMENTS, 412 BOYS, GIRLS EARN NEEDED MONEY

(By Mike Cantu)

When a San Antonio school district with a third of its students coming from families with incomes of less than \$3,000 and faced with problems of increasing enrollment and limited tax resources became a war on poverty battleground things began to happen.

And they've been happening since April, when the first neighborhood Youth Corps program was launched at Edgewood Independent School District.

Through skillful managing by school officials, the summer Youth Corps grant of \$172,000 to the district has provided jobs for 412 youths, each working 32 hours a week for \$1.25 an hour. That means each of the youngsters will have earned \$440 by end of the 11-week program on August 31.

But it didn't end there at Edgewood. The students were not just being paid for doing small, meaningless odd jobs around the school campuses.

A careful plan drawn up by school officials has resulted in the district realizing a return of nearly 1,000 percent on its own investment in the program.

"I would say that actual and enduring value of work done for the district by Youth Corps members would be well over \$200,000," said District Superintendent Bennie F. Steinhauer in appraising the program. That work included Youth Corps members constructing a 50,000 square foot vocational education shop building at Edgewood High School, building temporary classrooms faster than 1 a week, painting 12 classrooms a day, refinishing 300 desks a day, and manicuring all campuses of schools in the district, to name a few of the projects.

YOUTH AND DISTRICT BENEFIT

"It is filled with tremendous opportunity for youth both in earning money and valuable work experience; it also provides a service for the district," said Steinhauer in generalizing about Youth Corps.

Officials at Edgewood began laying the groundwork for their Youth Corps program in November 1964. At that time, screening began for students to participate, with interviewers determining who actually needed the work most. By February, nearly 300 students were ready to begin work, but had to wait until April when the district was given final go-ahead.

First work started on a \$37,500 grant which covered work during April and May. Early June saw beginning of the larger summer project, which will continue until the end of August.

Steinhauer explained the Edgewood program was tailored to meet three basic aims: (1) To allow the students to earn money, (2) to enable them to learn the work they were doing under supervision and (3) to have them contribute something useful to their community. Near summer's end he rated the project successful on all three counts.

Youths were divided into two main classes, those under 18 and those over. This division was primarily intended for those working in classroom construction and renovation. The older youths are allowed to operate power tools while those younger are kept from hazardous work.

Workers were divided into those going into construction, recreation, landscaping, painting, furniture refinishing, survey, clerical work and janitorial projects. Organization was the key, as a program with 412

unskilled workers could easily have been reduced to chaos.

Groups of eight students were placed under an adult supervisor. The adult then chose a leader to take charge of the other seven.

"Aside from helping the students, it was a gold mine for doing things that needed to be done," said Steinhauer about district work being done.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Incidentally, headquarters for the Edgewood Youth Corps was set up at the district's new Lyndon B. Johnson Elementary School. "We thought it would be fitting," explained Steinhauer when it was noted the President initiated the war on poverty giving birth to Youth Corps.

Headquarters abounded with girl Youth Corps members doing clerical work for the program, and Steinhauer explained "they keep their (Youth Corps) own records." Such items as payroll records, however, are kept by the adult supervisors.

An important service which Steinhauer noted the clerical helpers are also doing is an up-to-date survey of the district's student population coming from low income families. He explained the district will also submit a program under Public Law 89-10, the Elementary and Secondary School Act of 1965, and such records will bring about proper money apportionment to the district in the fall.

Touring construction of the mammoth, 50,000 square foot shop building at Edgewood High School, Steinhauer explained "the plumbers (referring to adults helping in construction) of course are licensed professionals, the helpers are our boys." Trained supervision is given the Youth Corps workers on the construction sites at the rate of one carpenter for every 18 boys.

"We're getting something here we couldn't have afforded otherwise," added the superintendent, standing on the broad concrete base of the future shop building. Pointing to the tall steel columns jutting from the vast slab, he added, "you'll probably recognize that, it's Government surplus."

Surplus Government materials have played a big part in construction of the new addition. Paying cost of hauling, the district obtained items such as surplus railroad tracks which will become the door frames.

Chugging noisily at one end of the slab was a bright yellow, 6,000-pound capacity portable crane which still had "U.S. Air Force" markings. Used to install the steel columns, the district obtained the surplus machine for \$50 and "the first day's rent on it would have cost us more," said Steinhauer. A hole in the crane's gas tank was no problem for district maintenance crews.

COST OF STRUCTURE SLASHED

Steinhauer estimated the structure would have cost the district \$300,000 if built without Youth Corps and surplus items, an impossible sum in a district which collects \$350,000 a year in property taxes. He estimated that its cost this way will be about \$120,000, less than half. Youth workers will not complete the structure, however, the superintendent explained, as trained plumbers and electricians will have to enter for the finer work.

Youth Corps classroom builders are expected to complete 26 temporary units by the end of August, and the administrator saw this a particularly valuable aid to the district. Crowded conditions have come about in the wake of the rapidly expanding student population, and while the district is

In all of the conflicts in which this country has been involved, the Springfield Armory has played a magnificent and important role. Today, in the war in Vietnam, the technical skill and knowledge of the employees of this great arsenal have contributed and are contributing to placing in the hands of the Armed Forces the finest weapons conceived by the mind of man.

Mr. Speaker, as the tactics of war have changed, the personnel of the Springfield Armory has risen to the challenges posed by new fighting concepts. This Nation can point with pride to this Government owned and operated arsenal as it constantly seeks to develop and improve more and better weapons. I point with pride to the present role it is taking in Vietnam.

The helicopter with its armament subsystem and the M-75 grenade launcher have become some of the most effective implements of war in our effort in Vietnam.

I commend to the Members of this House, an article from the Journal of the Armed Forces of August 28, 1965, written by Col. William Durrenberger, the commanding officer of the Springfield Armory:

NEW TEETH FOR COPTERS IN VIETNAM

(By Col. William J. Durrenberger, USA)

(NOTE.—Colonel Durrenberger is CO of Springfield armory, Mass. A pioneer in Army guided missile weapons development, he is a veteran of 23 years service, much of it in research and development and production assignment. In this report, he tells how Bell UH-1B helicopters in Vietnam have been given a powerful new punch.)

The ever-increasing need for greater mobility coupled with more firepower has given birth to the armed helicopter. Included in the family of weapons for the helicopter is the M5 Armament Subsystem which was designed to fulfill the requirement for an area fire weapon. The system, which utilizes the Springfield armory developed M75 40mm grenade launcher, provides Bell UH-1B helicopters with defense or suppressive fire capability while enabling the helicopter to accomplish its utility or troop carrying missions.

Task for the design of both launcher and system was assigned to the Springfield armory in February 1958. Concurrently, Picatinny Arsenal developed the ammunition. The weapon was designed and fabricated in house at Springfield armory. At a later date in the program, the Ford Motor Co. under contract contributed to weapon manufacturability. General Electric designed the system under the technical supervision of the Springfield armory.

The weapon, which is powered by a 3/4-horsepower motor, weighs only 35 pounds including the motor and recoil adapters. It fires a 40mm grenade cartridge from a linked metallic belt at a rate of fire of 220 shots per minute. The motor drives the drum cam through a sprocket and belt drive. The drum cam encloses the planetary gear train which reduces the high motor speed to the desired gun rate. The drum is the principal weapon control element containing three synchronized cams, a peripheral or barrel cam and two face plate cams, the lock cam and the feed cam. All phases of the weapon operation cycle are positively controlled by these cams.

The barrel actuating cam is wound on the periphery of the drum. A revolution of the drum reciprocates the barrel rearward and forward. On the rearward movement the round is chambered, the link is pushed to the

rear of the cartridge case and, simultaneously, is disengaged from the rest of the belt. Near the end of the stroke the barrel engages the cocking rod and cocks the firing mechanism. Here, we see a unique feature of the weapon when the barrel slides over the cartridge, rather than the cartridge being fed into the chamber.

When the barrel reaches the rearward or battery position, the lock cam moves the barrel lock into a recess in the barrel. This action secures the barrel during firing. The lock cam also cams the sear release; this camming of the lock releases the striker and fires the weapon. After a 40-degree drum cam dwell rotation, the barrel is unlocked. While the barrel moves forward, the cartridge rim is held by the fixed T-slot in the receiver and cartridge extraction is effected.

Feeding of the next cartridge occurs when the feed cam causes the feed arm assembly to feed the next cartridge from the feed tray into the receiver and into alignment with the open barrel. This action also pushes the spent cartridge case and the link out of alignment with the open barrel, and from the weapon.

The M5 Armament Subsystem consists of a servo power driven gun turret, a sighting station, a control panel, a servo-amplifier and a control unit, an ammunition booster, chuting and ammunition storage unit. The turret is mounted on the nose of the UH1B helicopter and is directed by the copilot-gunner through the use of a sight. It is flexible in elevation, depression and azimuth providing up coverage of 15 degrees, down coverage of 35 degrees and left and right coverage of 60 degrees. The turret may also be stowed at a predetermined fixed position and fired as a fixed installation by the pilot. The turret, which is 21 inches in diameter, contains the M75 grenade launcher, the mounting elements, and the azimuth and elevation drive motors. The weapon is positioned at a 45-degree angle to the vertical. It is fed from above and the spent cases and links are ejected downward, away from the aircraft.

The ammunition container is located in the cargo compartment and is held in position by nylon tie-down straps attached to the standard cargo tie-down points. The box has a capacity of 85 rounds. The ammunition is delivered to the gun through flexible feed chuting routed internally between the pilot and the copilot, and then forward through the radio compartment to the turret. The length of chuting is approximately 8 feet and it is here that the additional 65 rounds are stored to make up the 150-round system ammunition complement. An ammunition booster is provided to assist the weapon in pulling the ammunition through the flexible feed chuting. It is located inside the radio compartment and performs the major work required to pull the ammunition from the storage box through the chuting. The booster, which operates on a demand basis, automatically supplies the ammunition to the launcher slightly faster than the weapons consumption rate.

The sighting station provides the means for remotely directing and firing the launcher. The mounting pivot axis is the same azimuth-elevation coordinate design used on the turret, so that the correct relationship between the gunner's line of sight and gun line of fire is maintained throughout the field of fire. The sight is mounted to the ceiling of the aircraft and is stowed on the ceiling, out of the way of the gunner's head, when not in use. When used it is rotated downward. Height adjustment for ease of use is provided by two telescoping arms.

The sight consists of an illuminated reticle in the left-hand telescoping arm, the image of which is projected to and reflected by a spherical mirror mounted on the right telescoping arm. The reflected collimated image is displayed on a flat reflector at 45° to

the gunner's line of sight. The structure is open on both sides so that the gunner has a clear view of the target area. The reticle is presented as a collimated image to the gunner's eye. A pistol grip control handle on the sight contains the action switch and trigger switch.

The servoamplifier assembly, more commonly known as the black box, is located in the aft section of the ship in the baggage compartment. The box contains a pair of servoamplifiers, subsystem relay switching and control elements. The azimuth and elevation servoamplifiers are interchangeable, transistorized units, the final stage of which are power transistors to drive the turret motors.

The control panel is mounted in the pedestal console between the pilot and copilot. It contains a power on-off switch, which supplies the AC and DC power to the system and a gun power switch for hot or safe condition. A control dial is located in the panel to position the turret at a preset angle of elevation or depression with the turret in the stowed position.

Development of the M-75 grenade launcher and the M-5 system was conducted concurrently in a two-cycle development program. Design studies were started by Springfield Armory in June 1958 of various launching mechanisms to deliver the 40-mm. grenade on target. Approximately a year later the motorized launcher we know today as the M-75 was selected as the design to meet the military requirements with a high degree of performance and reliability. At this time an intensive development program on both weapon and system was launched with the initial prototypes delivered for system demonstration at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., in August 1961.

Fire testing of the system demonstrated the accuracy, mobility, and overall performance to the user and the system received the nod of approval. The redesign study was completed in September of that year and the second stage of the development cycle initiated culminating in delivery of engineering test units in December 1963. Comprehensive engineering and service testing evaluation pointed out areas requiring refinement and improvements were fed into the system during the next year.

The final engineering test/service test was conducted in the spring of 1964 and the system with weapon and ammunition was type classified standard A in June 1964.

The M-5 armament subsystem will contribute materially to the success of the UH-1B helicopter mission. In addition, it will become a formidable force for delivering fire support where greater mobility is desired.

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

(Mr. SCHEUER (at the request of Mr. WELTNER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, nothing could be plainer than President Johnson's determination to help the Alliance for Progress achieve to the fullest its economic and social development goals.

The ceremony in the White House on August 17, was a tangible reaffirmation of U.S. concern for the well-being of its Latin neighbors which received the warm applause of the Latin American Ambassadors who were there and the writing press.

A good example of this kind of favorable reaction is the August 21 editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

22040

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 21, 1965]

A HEMISPHERE COMMON MARKET

President Johnson's pledge that the United States intends to support to the fullest the economic and social development goals of the Alliance for Progress deserved the warm applause it received from his audience of Latin American Ambassadors. To all the people of the hemisphere, it was a welcome reaffirmation of U.S. concern for the well-being of its neighbors.

Despite widespread dissatisfaction both here at home, and throughout Latin America with the way the Alliance has worked so far, it does have many real achievements to its credit. One problem has been an overall drop in world prices of the basic commodities Latin Americans depend on for a large part of their foreign earnings.

This has meant that even in countries where increases in gross national product have been achieved, these have barely kept ahead of the growth in population. Consequently, a good part of the funds advanced by the United States have had to be used to plug this gap rather than to promote the goals of the Alliance.

Latin American doubts as to the administration's commitment to the objective of the Alliance as enunciated by President Kennedy have grown since our involvement in the Dominican conflict. Mr. Johnson's proposal for the economic integration of the hemisphere, involving a "common market" for the Americas, and his support for commodity price stabilization should allay fears as to Washington's intentions.

The organization of a common market for the Americas is an ambitious aim. There will be many complications along the road. Yet we believe they must be met and overcome, for, as the President truly said:

"We will shape the future through the principles of our alliance or we will find it swallowed up in violence that is bred of desperation."

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

(Mr. SCHEUER (at the request of Mr. WELTNER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished newspaper columnist Marquis Childs recently wrote an excellent analysis of President Johnson's salute to the Alliance for Progress upon its fourth anniversary.

On that occasion the President not only praised the Alliance and its high promise for the future of Latin America; he made concrete proposals which auger well for the destiny of the Alliance.

I rise to praise the President for his memorable tribute to the Alliance—and for the new promise which he gave to this great enterprise. And I take this opportunity to praise Mr. Childs for his commentary.

The article, "Johnson's Salute to Alliance Not Only Rhetoric" appeared in the Newark Evening News on August 22. REALITY TEMPERED PROMISES—JOHNSON'S SALUTE TO ALLIANCE NOT ONLY RHETORIC

(By Marquis Childs)

WASHINGTON.—President Johnson's eloquent salute to the Alliance for Progress on the 4th birthday of the alliance was a mixture of promises tempered by a dash of reality. However much the speech to the Latin American Ambassadors may be discounted as rhetoric, it will help to make up

for the silence in Washington that the Americas to the south have deeply felt.

The observer traveling even briefly in the southern half of the hemisphere is immediately aware of a struggle for survival. In the struggle, the U.S. aid program in all its phases plays an important part.

For the short term it may be decisive in helping to check inflation and make up for budgetary deficits. A wide variety of aid projects—housing, schools, health—are examples of what can be done, given the will and the resources.

PAINFULLY EVIDENT

But for the long pull the inadequacies of the alliance—for that matter any program so far contemplated—are painfully evident. So many of the elements of a modern society are lacking. These basic lacks make reform and change difficult if not impossible. This observer would put several at the head of a long list.

First is the difficulty of communication, both within individual countries and from country to country. Telephone systems are inadequate and inefficient. Communication by telegraph is almost equally limited and rates are very high. This presents serious problems for Government and business.

Transportation, both rail and highway, is equally deficient. The vast distances, the snow covered mountain ranges, the jungle, the far reaches of the interior have never been mastered. A coastal civilization is only beginning to push out into the empty spaces. This is a costly effort requiring capital investment and administrative skills in pitifully short supply.

Although there are variations from country to country, there is a desperate need for managerial capability. In Chile, where the level is higher, President Eduardo Frei spoke feelingly to this reporter of how many tasks he had to perform himself because no one else could do them. This means not just rudimentary education but training in management.

START MADE

Fortunately some of the big American foundations have begun to recognize this need. A start has been made, and a younger generation is coming along that could fill the management gap.

What this suggests is that the U.S. aid program is buying time. It may also suggest that the aid program might better have concentrated on basic needs.

The Monroe Doctrine kept out European exploiters. The Good Neighbor policy of Franklin Roosevelt was a valuable exercise in friendship.

The Alliance for Progress began with a rush of enthusiasm. It has fallen away to a piecemeal program that is hopefully a stop gap. If it is recognized as just that, then possibly a larger and bolder formulation may be forthcoming even though the hour is late.

(Mr. PEPPER (at the request of Mr. WELTNER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. PEPPER'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

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GREAT MYTHS OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY: WE NO LONGER NEED FARM PROGRAMS

(Mr. PURCELL (at the request of Mr. WELTNER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, on August 3, I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the first in a series of articles from Successful Farming magazine on "Great Myths of Agricultural Policy." That article dealt with the theory that farm prices are made in Washington.

The September issue of this magazine carries the second article in the series, attempting to explode the myth that "We No Longer Need Farm Programs."

While this article does not necessarily express my views on the subject in all respects, I feel that it, like the first article in the series, is a most thoughtful article which I commend to my colleagues. The article follows:

GREAT MYTHS OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY—MYTH No. 2: WE NO LONGER NEED FARM PROGRAMS

(By Don Paarlberg)

This myth, which says in effect that we ought to "get Government out of agriculture," arises from the irrefutable fact that some farm programs have been harmful to agriculture. It ignores the equally irrefutable fact that some farm programs have been helpful.

Quotation of this myth will draw applause from most conservative audiences, particularly nonfarm groups. But the myth ignores some real difficulties. It ignores rural poverty, perhaps the most serious problem of all. It ignores the problem of adjusting to a technological revolution in agriculture.

Are free markets the answer? Furthermore, this myth assumes that Government, having supported certain farm prices for 30 years, could pull these props out overnight and walk off, leaving agriculture to make the necessary adjustments on its own. This would not be a fair test of the free market system.

The free market would be doing well enough if it handled the current production of corn, wheat, and cotton in a satisfactory manner, something the Government programs have not done.

To ask that the free market handle not only current production but also the backlog of unresolved problems accumulated by the Government programs and that it suddenly acquire the capacity to do this after the loss and injury caused by a quarter century of disuse and attack—this is a preposterous proposal. One does not indict the market system if he is reluctant to put it to such a test.

Should Government get out? This idea, that farm problems would be solved if the Government would get out of agriculture, is a myth fostered by those called conservatives, advocates of the free market.

But advocates of the market system should not renounce every act of Government during the past quarter century. They should accept as part of their system all developments which improve the functioning of the market.

This includes supervision of grades and standards, the work of the Commodity Exchange authority, accurate price reporting, and good outlook information. It includes marketing orders, wisely administered for appropriate commodities, and it includes price supports at levels which permit prices to fluctuate freely most of the time. It in-